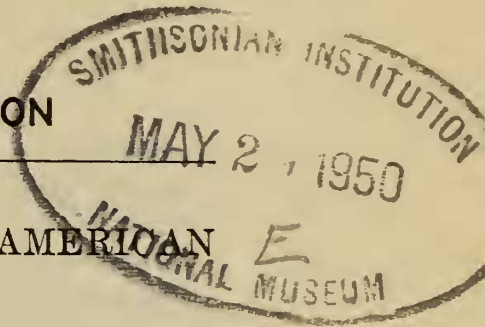


PROCEEDINGS  
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SYSTEMATIC NOTES ON SOME CENTRAL AMERICAN  
MILLIPEDS

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During the accumulation of material for a projected checklist of the millipeds of tropical North America, a number of taxonomic errors have been noted, and this occasion is taken to present notes and corrections, as well as to propose a few new names.

RHINOCRICIDAE

*Rhinocricus approximans*, new name

*Rhinocricus simulans* Chamberlin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. 99, pp. 39, 41, figs. 33-35, 1947; preoccupied by *Rhinocricus simulans* Chamberlin, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 60, art. 8, p. 22, pl. 10, figs. 7-10, 1922.

*Type locality*.—Nicaragua, without further data.

*Type specimen*.—Male, Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., type no. 9963.

CLEIDOGONIDAE

*Cleidogona*

*Cleidogona* Cook and Collins, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., vol. 9, p. 41, 1895.

*Mexiceuma* Verhoeff, Zool. Anz., vol. 68, no. 3/4, p. 112, 1926.

Verhoeff proposed a family Mexiceumidae for the reception of a new genus and species, *Mexiceuma maculata*, which he described from specimens taken at Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, Mexico. Comparison was made with two other chordeumoid families, and there is no evidence that he even considered the long established American group Cleidogonidae. Actually his drawings of the gonopods of *M. maculata* are quite typical of *Cleidogona*, and since there is nothing in the description to preclude such an association, I suggest that the species be henceforth known as *Cleidogona maculata* (Verhoeff). Another species, *C. leona* Chamberlin (Bull. Univ. Utah, vol. 34, no. 7, p. 34, 1943) has been described from Desierto de los Leones, but is distinctive in larger size and other particulars.

Verhoeff's predilection for erecting numerous diplopod families, while not to be entirely condemned, was frequently based on minor characters and insufficient knowledge of exotic faunas. This, with a noticeable tendency to disregard the work of others, led to the proposal of several families of American diplopods (*e. g.* Mexiceumidae, Onychelidae) for which other names have long been established.

## CHELODESMIDAE

**Chondrodesmus chamberlini**, new name

*Chondrodesmus panamensis* Chamberlin, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 38, p. 42, 1925; preoccupied by *Chondrodesmus panamensis* Chamberlin, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 60, art. 8, pp. 46, 47, 1922.

*Type locality*.—Barro Colorado Island, Panama.

*Type specimen*.—Female, Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Curiously enough, the 1925 name was proposed as new on the same page as a reference to the older *panamensis*! I am not completely assured that the two names actually apply to different species, but until such a time as the males become known, they are retained as separate entities.

*Cyclorhabdus*

Comparison of the drawings and descriptions of the species referred to this genus indicates that two generic types are involved. *Cyclorhabdus* in the strict sense is well characterized by the articulation between the femur and tibiotarsus of the male gonopods, and includes two species: *decoratus* (Peters) and *annulus* Brolemann, both Venezuelan. In this genus the tibiotarsus of the gonopods is slender and tapering, without modification. The character of the jointed gonopod is strongly reminiscent of the condition found in the North American xystodesmid genus *Brachoria*, and the gonopod of *C. annulus* is strikingly similar to that of *B. glendalea* (Chamberlin). A Guatemalan species, *contortus* Brolemann, has been generally referred to *Cyclorhabdus* despite a very different sort of gonopod, which lacks an articulation and has a prominent tibiotarsal solenomerite. In view of these differences, as well as others which obtain in certain non-sexual characters, it seems necessary to propose a new genus for the Guatemalan form.

**Solaenorhabdus**, new genus

A chelodesmid genus, characterized as follows: body with 20 segments, pore formula normal, keels rather small, pores more or less lateral; sternites without processes; prefemora and femora without spines, a tibial pad present. Male gonopod with femur elongated and continuous with tibiotarsus, a rudimentary femoral process; end of tibiotarsus with a rather large solenomerite; the entire appendage bent, not forming a complete circle. For complete description of the type species, see one of the references cited below.

*Generotype*.—

*Solaenorhabdus contortus* (Brolemann)

*Cyclorhabdus contortus* Brolemann, Mem. Soc. Zool. France, vol. 13, p. 98, pl. 6, figs. 21-25, 1900; Pocock, Biol. Centr. Amer., Diplop., p. 168, 1909; Attems, Das Tierreich, lief. 69, pp. 172-73, fig. 189, 1938.

*Leptodesmus contortus* Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool., vol. 10, p. 607, pl. 10, figs. 28-31, 1902.

*Type locality*.—Guatemala, without further locality.

*Type specimen*.—Present location uncertain, presumably in the Paris Museum.

## PERIDONTODESMIDAE

*Hexodontia*

*Hexodontia* Verhoeff, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., vol. 62, p. 516, 1932.

*Trachyphloeus* (nec Germar, 1817) Attems, Ann. Mus. Wien, vol. 46, p. 264, 1933.

*Rhexiphloeus* Attems, Das Tierreich, lief. 70, p. 460, 1940.

This genus has had a somewhat interesting history. Described as a group in the Cryptodesmidae, its actual identity was overlooked by Attems on two occasions, first when he proposed *Trachyphloeus* in 1933 for *Peridontodesmus electus* Chamberlin, and again when he proposed *Rhexiphloeus* as a substitute name in the third of his great volumes on polydesmoids.

Actually, comparison of the drawings and descriptions of the two genera in Lieferung 70 of Das Tierreich (*Hexodontia*, p. 231; *Rhexiphloeus*, p. 461) shows that a single group is involved, with Verhoeff's name taking priority. It must be transferred from the Cryptodesmidae to the Peridontodesmidae, however.

A list of the species now referable to *Hexodontia* follows:

1. *H. cordobanus* Verhoeff, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., vol. 62, p. 518, figs. 45-47, 1932. Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
2. *H. morelus* (Chamberlin), Bull. Univ. Utah, vol. 34, no. 7, p. 59, pl. XIV, figs. 140-43, 1943. Chapultepec, near Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico.
3. *H. electus* (Chamberlin), Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 40, pp. 188-89, pl. 2, fig. 3, 1914. Laguna, Juan Vinas, Costa Rica; also reported from Carpintera, C. R.

It will be seen that the genus occupies a fairly large range, and that numerous additional species are to be expected.